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SHAPIRO AYS HE'S QUITTING

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

VIV. — Justice Minister Shimon Shapiro yesterday announced his intention of resigning from the Cabinet.

His resignation was made public by the Press Office last night, following a meeting with Section 21(a) Basic Law Government, a ministerial committee to advise the Prime Minister on resignation matters.

Shapiro's resignation was not a surprise, he submitted his letter to the Prime Minister's office on October 28, following a meeting with the Prime Minister's office on October 28.

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BAN TO U.S.

A Post Diplomatic Correspondent in Washington said that the U.S. in a few days to the officials in Washington the leadership of Israel's delegation.

Expected to meet with Secretary of State Kissinger and clarify U.S. on peace talks for a settlement.

Dispute over U.N. force

NATIONS (Reuters). — General Kurt Waldheim, who had been in the U.N. for a long time, said that the U.N. force was not a compromise between the two sides, but a compromise between the two sides.

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Senegal, Ghana at Israel ties

(Reuters). — Senegal and Ghana broke off diplomatic relations with Israel yesterday, following a meeting in Paris.

The Senegalese Ambassador in Paris announced that his country was breaking off relations with Israel.

Electricity to cost more

Electricity rates will be going up by about 30 per cent, according to a recommendation made by the Ministerial Committee on Electricity.

The increase was recommended by the Ministerial Committee on Electricity.

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An unidentified Swedish U.N. officer confers with Israel's Tank Corps Commander Aluf Avraham Adan ("Brez") near the town of Suez, Egypt. (AP photo)

Elazar says Israel was forced to allow supply convoy to 3rd Army

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf David Elazar, said last night that Israel had been compelled to allow a one-time supply convoy through the Egyptian Third Army at the southern sector of the Suez Canal. (See "Israel holds up" this page).

Interviewed by military correspondents over Israel TV, R/A Elazar said the meeting between Israeli and Egyptian officers at the front, which arranged the convoy, had also been forced upon Israel. He called it a "technical" meeting, which had included some mention of cease-fire arrangements.

He said it was a "good omen" that officers of the two armies had met and talked, but it was nevertheless premature to call such contact "direct negotiations." Without a prisoner exchange, he noted, there could be no cease-fire.

R/A Elazar said that the IDF's hold inside Syria was convenient for defense. The Syrian Army lost over 1,000 tanks — half of its armor — in the fighting and over two thirds of its air force. The Syrian Army, therefore, did not have an offensive force left.

Without the Soviet airlift the Syrian army would have totally collapsed, he said.

STRENGTH

On the southern front, he said, Israel had kept a "position of military strength" and he could only be sorry that the IDF had been stopped by the imposition of the cease-fire at the peak of an offensive. Its achievements would have been greater if it had not been stopped, he said.

The Chief of Staff said that the positions which the IDF had won enabled Israel to approach the political negotiations from a strong military position.

The advance warning of the impending war had been "too brief and too inadequate," he said. But Israel had never made its security dependent on advance warnings — its strategic concept entailed keeping strong regular units of air force and armor.

There had been several warnings of impending hostilities since August 1970, including one on June of this year. Ever since then, the Egyptian and Syrian armies had been fully deployed along the lines. In the event of there being no

Iraqis 'quit Syria'

PROTEST AGAINST CEASE-FIRE ACCORD

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

The Baghdad government yesterday reportedly decided to pull out Iraqi troops from Syria, in protest against Damascus' acceptance of the cease-fire.

However, there has been no indication whether the decision was being implemented. A spokesman at the Iraqi embassy in Damascus said yesterday that "not yet" received orders from Baghdad to withdraw.

The embassy spokesman was commenting on a report in Beirut's "An-Nahar" newspaper, which said

the Iraqi military pullout was in full gear.

In a dispatch quoting informed diplomatic sources, the paper said Iraq's decision was made despite Damascus' efforts to keep the contingent in Syria. "An-Nahar" said the Iraqis insisted their troops could stay only if the fighting went on.

The paper said the Syrians also failed to persuade the Iraqis to sell them the tanks which their troops maintained on the Syrian front.

Meanwhile, the Syrians yesterday were negotiating with Algeria, in an apparent bid to replace Iraqi troops with Algerian units. Algeria may supply Syria with personnel to man the Soviet-made weapons, which Damascus continues to receive from Moscow.

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Today, October 29, 1973 at 3.30 p.m.

in Beit E'nal E'rit, 10 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv

and not on October 30, as originally announced.

Egyptians shell supply convoy

By ZE'EV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Egypt's Third Army, cut off from its supply bases at the southern end of the Suez Canal, yesterday opened artillery fire at a U.N. convoy bringing it food supplies from Cairo. This was one of a number of Egyptian violations yesterday of the cease-fire, the Army spokesman reported.

Israel agreed to passage of the convoy through its lines at a meeting which took place at 1.30 a.m. yesterday morning between Aluf Aharon Yariv, and senior Egyptian officers.

At a later meeting yesterday, Rav-Aluf Haim Bar-Lev told an Egyptian officer Israel would not allow the Egyptians to evacuate their wounded until Egypt and Syria supplied lists of names of Israeli prisoners of war. (See adjacent story.)

Military sources here assumed the Egyptians opened fire because they mistook the supply convoy for an Israeli column. No damage was reported.

Other Egyptian violations included artillery barrages aimed at Israeli forces, isolated shots from tanks and a commando raid all in the southern sector. Fire was returned only when the lives of Israeli soldiers were endangered, an Army spokesman said.

In another violation, missiles were fired at an Israeli aircraft over Israel-controlled parts of the central Canal sector at noon yesterday.

A list of the violations were submitted to the U.N. cease-fire observers.

The meeting between Aluf Yariv and the Egyptians lasted two hours. It was held in a hastily erected cloth shelter thrown up at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez highway. Sources here said it took place in an amicable atmosphere.

The two sides discussed the cease-fire lines and the transfer of supplies to the Third Army. It was agreed that a convoy of about 100 vehicles carrying only food, water and medicines would be allowed to pass through the Israeli lines, after inspection by the IDF, and on condition that the trucks would be driven by U.N. drivers.

The officers also agreed to hold further meetings but no date was set.

Mr. Yariv reported to the Cabinet on Israel's contacts with the Red Cross. He said the Red Cross representative in Israel had informed him that so far his opposite numbers in Egypt and Syria had not received permission from Cairo and Damascus authorities to visit the Israeli prisoners, and had been given neither their names nor any reports on their condition. In view of this, the Cabinet decided to delay any agreement to repatriate wounded Egyptian soldiers either in captivity or in the encircled Third Army. Mr. Yariv informed the Red Cross of this decision.

Earlier in the day, Premier Meir, in an interview on CBS television (see page two), had said Israel was preparing to repatriate some 700 wounded Egyptians — but the subsequent Cabinet decision apparently cancelled this.

The "urgent and special appeal of the U.S." to facilitate food and drug supplies to the Third Army came during top-level contacts with Washington on Friday night, it is learnt.

Israel had been willing to allow the Army to surrender and withdraw to the west bank of the Canal.

President Nixon was extremely reluctant to have a confrontation with the Soviets on this issue — and therefore he urged Israel to accede to his request that the Third Army and Sadat's prestige be preserved and it not be forced to surrender.

CONTACTS

On the P.O.-W issue, Israel is maintaining contacts with Washington at the highest level with a view to the Americans persuading the Russians in turn to exert pressure on Cairo and Damascus. The Americans have shown sympathy with Israel on the issue — in part because their own memories of similar behaviour by North Vietnam towards their P.O.-Ws is still fresh in their minds. Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev agreed in Moscow when they were drafting the cease-fire that top priority was to be given to prisoner exchange.

The Soviets are still adamant that Israel must pull back to what the Egyptians maintain were the cease-fire positions on October 22. Israel claims that the Egyptians claims are wrong about the lines, and the continued Egyptian violations of the cease-fire meant that the battles were prolonged and no clear-cut line was established on the 22nd.

Israel holds up move of Egyptian wounded

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Cabinet yesterday decided not to allow the repatriation of wounded Egyptian soldiers until Egypt responds to Red Cross demands concerning Israeli prisoners of war.

The Red Cross has demanded from Egypt (and from Syria) lists of names of Israeli P.O.-Ws, and also visiting rights to them, according to the Geneva Conventions.

So far, Egypt has transmitted only 45 names of Israeli P.O.-Ws, of which only 40 were recognizable. Syria has transmitted no names at all.

The Cabinet communique issued yesterday also announced that on Saturday the Cabinet had agreed "in response to the urgent and special appeal of the U.S." that the encircled Egyptian Third Army be supplied with medicines and food.

The communique said the Cabinet yesterday had heard reports from Defence Minister Dayan and Aluf Aharon Yariv on Yariv's meeting with an Egyptian general on Saturday night to discuss arrangements for the food and drug supplies to the Third Army.

INSPECTION

(Last night, the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Elazar, announced that the supplies — which he stressed were a once-only measure — were reaching the Third Army.) The Cabinet had decided on Saturday that they be carried in lorries driven by the U.N. and subject to prior Israel Defence Forces inspection.

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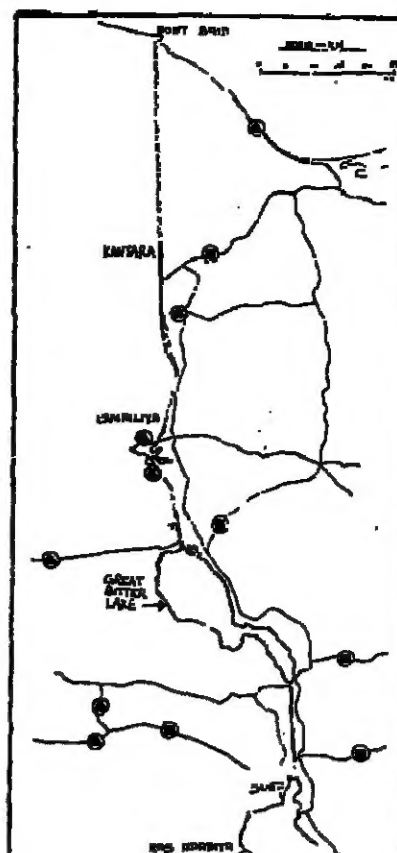
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**U.S. forces
still on alert**

WASHINGTON (AP). — Some 400,000 men of the U.S. military forces remained on alert yesterday. These included some 330,000 U.S. troops in Europe and about 80,000 men under the Atlantic Command, including major fleet units.



Map showing 13 UN observation posts fixed on both sides of the Suez waterway — seven with Egyptian and six with Israeli liaison officers.

It emerged that the commanding officer of the convoy, an Irishman, was nowhere to be found. He was believed to have gone back to Cairo for additional wireless equipment.

R/A Bar-Lev told the three Austrian U.N. officers that they could take the convoy to the Canal, but the Austrians said they did not have the authority to do so and would wait for the return of their commanding officer.

It was not known by last night if the convoy had reached the Canal. An additional complication was the fact that there were no ships available on the Israel side to ferry the supplies across the Canal to the Egyptians.

Some military observers here yesterday suggested that the supplies would be a badly needed shot in the arm for the Third Army's morale. They pointed out that the Army was still a disciplined fighting unit, and with about 25,000 men and a substantial number of tanks, possibly as many as 200. It probably has enough fuel and ammunition, and possibly even food, to last them for some time.

The new supplies passing through the Israeli lines will enable the Army to make a more vigorous stand and even revert to offensive action, should the cease-fire be broken, the observers said.

They also pointed out that the Army should be seen as an integral part of Egypt's trans-Canal force, separated by only a 17 kilometre wide Israeli corridor through the Egyptian lines just north of the Great Bitter Lake, from the Egyptian Second Army, north of the Israeli line.

The Second Army is said to number at least as much as the Third Army. It includes crack commando and paratroop units as well as an armoured formation. The latter did, however, suffer heavily in earlier engagements with Israeli armour and have lost many tanks.

The Second Army is supplied by a network of roads to the delta area. It is believed to be well dug in and may exploit the cease-fire by setting up new Sam anti-aircraft missile bases depriving the Israeli Air Force of the edge it has obtained in two and a half weeks of fierce fighting and sacrifices.

U.N. sources said that the observation posts were set up on the western bank of the Suez Canal. A new contingent of 200 Swedes took up positions in the central sector of the Suez Canal's western bank, where seven observation posts had been set up. Five of these posts were located on the Egyptian forward lines and two on the Israeli lines. Six other posts were set up on the eastern bank — four on the Israeli forward lines and two on the Egyptian lines.

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Sudden and secret mission

Cairo sends envoy to Washington

By ANAN SAFADI

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

The Egyptian government last night sent a high-ranking official to Washington on a sudden and secret mission. The mission might be linked to Washington's intensive efforts to bring about Israel-Arab peace talks, with possible prior negotiations to settle immediate outstanding issues.

Nevertheless, Egypt's immediate concern remains breaking Israel's encirclement of the port city of Suez and the Egyptian Third Corps under the guise of returning the

Israelis to positions held when the cease-fire was first declared last Monday. The Egyptians yesterday said the Russians have affirmed that this was a precondition to any further moves.

The Egyptian envoy, acting Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, had earlier conferred in Cairo with the commander of the U.N. Middle East Emergency Force, General Emso Siliavuo. The U.N. chief had been working to establish positions for the advance detachments of the U.N. Emergency Force between the

Egyptian and the Israeli forces on the western bank of the Suez Canal. A new contingent of 200 Swedes took up positions in the central sector of the Suez Canal's western bank, where seven observation posts had been set up. Five of these posts were located on the Egyptian forward lines and two on the Israeli lines. Six other posts were set up on the eastern bank — four on the Israeli forward lines and two on the Egyptian lines.

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OPEN LETTER

TO THE PRIME MINISTER,
Mrs. GOLDA MEIR

Dear Mrs. Meir,

In view of the failure of the Egyptian Government to supply lists of Israeli prisoners of war now in their hands to the International Red Cross,

We, the friends and relatives of those missing on the Suez Front, demand that the humanitarian action of the Israeli Government in permitting the passage of supplies to the encircled Egyptian Third Army be accompanied without delay by the exchange of prisoners of war between Egypt and Israel.

We have today, October 28, 1973, collected in excess of 2,000 signatures supporting this position. These signatures will be delivered to you shortly.

We hope that this grass roots support on the part of private Israeli citizens will strengthen you in your efforts towards this end.

Sincerely,

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OF ISRAELI PRISONERS OF WAR

Copies of the petition can be obtained in English and Hebrew at 21 Rehov Sheshet Hayamin, Jerusalem, or by calling Tel. 02-286144.

Legal action INDUSTRY SHORT OF CASH begun over MAY HAVE TO CUT OUTPUT

A main criticism is also
government is not keeping
commitment that the rele
-O-Ws is a prime condition.

IRBORNE MEDICS:

HELL SHOCK NEGLIGIBLE IN BATTLE CASUALTIES

By MACARIE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN ARMY BASE SOME-
IN ISRAELI
pliable proportion of Is-
battle casualties in the
ere hospitals for "deep
" better known in pre-
wars as "shell shock" or
of fatigue." This is stated by
Uri Wald, head of the "air-
medical unit," which con-
of more than 50 doctors.
of these doctors are young,
several years out of medical
But a few were graduated
a "twenty and thirty years"
all have received a three-
intensive course in "trauma-
i.e., the medical specialty
ling swiftly with the results
dents.

or pilots, Dr. Wald said "so
one of them have suffered
"deep anxiety." But then, he
they are specially chosen and
med for their tasks. Inciden-
the pilots rarely suffer "se-
pes of wounds."

OUND FORCE WOUNDS
Wald lists the types of in-
wounds received by ground
in descending order of im-
a. The most important was
i.e., being hit by frag-
of shells, bombs and missiles.
sion was "burns," i.e., being
a or vehicles which were hit
up in fire. The third was
shot by machinegun, rifle or
small arms fire. The fourth
injuries on the ground," either
is, or by accidents involving
e or bayonet wounds were
and far between as to be
nt."

of the greatest morale build-
the knowledge that "if hit,
dier will be given prompt,
cient medical aid, and even
to the rear in the shortest
time," says Dr. Wald. "As
it takes 30 minutes for a
d soldier to reach the eva-
pation where a helicopter or
a waiting. In another 45-
utes he is in a hospital."

at for the Sinai, where the
s and the time consumed
the it is imperative that
ounded men be hospitalized
field, where surgery is per-
most of the wounded are
trectly to a hospital within
roper.

the moment they are hit,
ey reach the hospital, the
l receive constant medical
it — even while aloft tied
etcher. They are constantly
and reclassified as to the
their wounds.

rule the wounds fall into
main categories. Light:
in the extremities or light
Medium: wounds requiring
on or wounds in the chest
ach or medium burns. Se-
ed injuries, massive bleed-
breathing difficulties or se-
ms.

LY HURT FLOW OUT
far as possible, both the
of evacuation and the hos-
eted are determined by the
wound. Badly wounded per-
down out by plane; slight-
hedium wounded by helicop-
er ambulance. The number
ed in each helicopter va-
n four to 40 stretcher cases,
ng on size.

80 per cent of the wound-
evacuated by air, generally
oper. Some 70 per cent of
s in Israel are equipped
icopter landing pads." This
is selected according to the
s, such as neurosurgery,
ks.

the destination of the heli-
copter.

00 American
ctors ready
o help out

1,100 American doctors, non-
members of the Israel Medi-
cal Association, are waiting for
a come to Israel and provide
assistance. This was learned
able sent by Dr. Manuel M.
national secretary of Ameri-
cans Fellowship for the
ical Association.

cables have reached the Is-
rael Medical Association from
Cance and Holland, informing
at teams of doctors, nurses
r medical staff are standing
ady, waiting for a call from
in addition, many doctors
re visiting Israel when the
ke out, including famous
s who have volunteered their
to the Medical Association.

copter is changed in flight to allow
one or more patients to be delivered
to a specific hospital. The other
wounded soldiers on the same heli-
copter are taken to other hospitals.
"We receive a constant feedback
while in the air as to availability of
beds in different hospitals," Dr.
Wald said.

Dr. Wald goes on to explain that

identical medical treatment is given
to "every Arab and Israeli soldier."
There is one exception however.
"We would risk our lives, and we
died risk our lives, to go out under
fire to find and rescue an Israeli.
We would not do this for an Arab.
"Nevertheless, if we found a
wounded Arab while rescuing an
Israeli, we would take both back."

Israel tanks against the background of a suburban housing development
in the town of Suez.

(Werner Braun)

Bus routes being reactivated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Egged is reactivating a number
of lines discontinued because of
the war. It also increased the
hours on a number of interurban
lines where service had been cut
back.

Starting yesterday all urban lines
run until 9:30 p.m. Till now, they
stopped at 8 p.m.

The last interurban buses from
Tel Aviv are as follows:
To Kiryat Shmona (and back),
to Tiberias (and back), to Nazareth
(and back), Beerseba via Sued
(and back, both direct and local),
at 6 p.m.

To Haifa (and back), both direct
and local, to Beerseba (via Pina-
got, and back), to Ashkelon (and
back) via Gedera, and via the
Coastal road at 9:30 p.m.;
To Jerusalem (and back) direct
at 8 p.m. The local runs to 9:30 p.m.;
To Dikla (and back) at 1:30 p.m.;
To Eliaz (and back) at 2 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Lod Airport
and back at 6 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Beerseba via
Phugot, Kiryat Malachi (and back)
at 4 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Ashkelon (and
back) at 4 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Kiryat Shmo-
na, via the Jordan rift and Tiberias
(and back) at 2 p.m.;
From Haifa to Pardes Hannah
and back at 8 p.m.

The last buses on Dan's lines are
as follows:
Lines 5, 18, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 51,
61, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93,
94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101,
102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108,
109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115,
116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122,
123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129,
130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136,
137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143,
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Mr. Dworkin, who has a son
and daughter serving with the
Forces, said "I wanted to do
my bit." He has set aside IL1,000
worth of greeting cards for
Nixon, thanking him for "his
efforts on behalf of Israel" and
expressing the hope his efforts
will continue.

Mr. Dworkin told The Post
yesterday that he was inviting
people to come and take a card
from his store in Rehov Dorot
Rishonim, a turning in Rehov
Ben Yehuda.

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Bus routes being reactivated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Egged is reactivating a number
of lines discontinued because of
the war. It also increased the
hours on a number of interurban
lines where service had been cut
back.

Starting yesterday all urban lines
run until 9:30 p.m. Till now, they
stopped at 8 p.m.

The last interurban buses from
Tel Aviv are as follows:
To Kiryat Shmona (and back),
to Tiberias (and back), to Nazareth
(and back), Beerseba via Sued
(and back, both direct and local),
at 6 p.m.

To Haifa (and back), both direct
and local, to Beerseba (via Pina-
got, and back), to Ashkelon (and
back) via Gedera, and via the
Coastal road at 9:30 p.m.;
To Jerusalem (and back) direct
at 8 p.m. The local runs to 9:30 p.m.;
To Dikla (and back) at 1:30 p.m.;
To Eliaz (and back) at 2 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Lod Airport
and back at 6 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Beerseba via
Phugot, Kiryat Malachi (and back)
at 4 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Ashkelon (and
back) at 4 p.m.;
From Jerusalem to Kiryat Shmo-
na, via the Jordan rift and Tiberias
(and back) at 2 p.m.;
From Haifa to Pardes Hannah
and back at 8 p.m.

The last buses on Dan's lines are
as follows:
Lines 5, 18, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 51,
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HEIKAL: U.S. HELPED ISRAEL CROSS CANAL

Another added, "Our 82nd Airborne Division right here in the U.S. was in a better position to be used in the Middle East than all those forces in Germany during this situation."

ing west Germany's "Bonn chose to publicly and Washington," Carstens

WO-IN-ONE CROSS

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik (right) held an angry, arm-waving discussion with U.S. Ambassador John Scali on Saturday, just prior to the U.N. Security Council meeting on the Middle East crisis. Scali said, "Dealing with the Russians is like riding a roller coaster, there are dips that take you pretty far down." The Council later approved — by a 14-0 vote — a U.N. Middle East emergency force. (AP radio photo)

Observers believe that by sticking close to the Soviet interpretation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, Moscow appears to view "a just solution to the problem of the Palestinian refugees" within the framework of previous U.N. resolu-

KEYWORD

24 Warm coat for long distance? (S)

25 Chinese to be emphatic (T)

The "New York Times" said editorially yesterday that Western European nations turned "blind" at the threat of losing Arab oil during the Middle East conflict.

Fourth Soviet

WITHIN A YEAR'
tion gasoline

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.		
ALON	UNIT PRICE	REDEMPTION PRICE
\$% 22	100.00	100.00

may also be passed to Egypt, the report says. And Egypt was considering buying another £100 million of British arms.

Thirty Westland commando helicopters, valued at about

L.D.R. prot.	r	236	237
L.D.R. Bankholding	r	194	196
Union Bank	r	307.5	302
Israel British Bank	b	323	322
Discount Bank "A"	r	528	535
United Mizrahi Bank	b	151.5	154.5
Bank Hapoalim—19%	r	345	343
Bank Leumi—"A"	b	295	295
MORTGAGE BANKS			
Gen. Mortgage Bank	b	222	222

OSCAR GRUSS
Members, New York
Tel Aviv Representative
Tel. 51961/2/3. Telex 33457 — SHA

**THE ISRAELI ACADEMY
ON THE MURDER**

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

for visiting and new-
Technion and Haifa Monday, October
University: rium No. 235, A
Hebrew University: Tuesday, October
 - Senate Hall, 5
IAC FOR 2102

Their warning went unheeded by the leaders of Egypt's Second Army. The guilty officers were subsequently executed personally by the army commander, Maj. Gen. Saadedine Shazli."

era	b	1070	1100
hem & Phosphates	r	51	52.5
sevin Epstein	r	84	86.5
oller Textile	r	230	228
homies-8%	b	106.5	103.5
aper MDLs	r	315	315
ssis "3"	r	220	226
schmittan	b	324	324
hem-8%	b	144.5	144.5
Tal" Plywood	b	307.5	307.5

S AND SON
Stock Exchange.
: **NATHAN ENGEL**
Blom Mayer Tower, 18th floor.

s: 4-11 p.m.
el. 03-624215, Tel Aviv.

ES THAT
Brosh
national Cooperation
Foreign Affairs
ster for Information

immigrant academics.

er 29, 1973, at 1.00 p.m. in Auditorium
eronautics Building, Halfa Technion

er 30, 1973, at 2.00 p.m. in the
th Floor, Administration Building

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The price of gold fell 75 cents, to close at \$38.5 an ounce, both in London and Zurich.

The dollar jumped three Swiss centimes in Zurich, five centimes in Paris and 2½ pfennigs in Frankfurt. The British pound dropped

of the late Dr. RUDOLPH MENZEL, née Weltuch, late of Haifa, 27 Rehov Horeb, and has appointed the Advocate, Dr. R. Gottschalk, Barrister at Law, 26 Rehov Ibn Sina, Haifa as Administrator of her estate.

of this notice.
Haifa, October 29, 1978
Dr. GOTTSCHALK
Barrister at Law, Advocate
P.O.B. 4993, Haifa

Israel Ministry for
and former Israel Minis
in the Unite
will give inform

Hebrew University: Tuesday, October 1, 1963
Senate Hall, 5
I.A.C., P.O.B. 2192, Jerusalem

Foreign Affairs
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Jerusalem — Tel 223545

